
7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The home Almon Andrew Covey built in the Prairie School style was designed by the architectural firm of Ware and Treganza and construction began in September of 1909 by R.J. Winegar, a contractor who had also worked on the Cathedral of the Madeleine. The same architects and contractor built the home next door for Covey's brother Hyrum.

The A.A. Covey home is symmetrical with a central front door and two windows on either side. There are two bay windows on the second floor and a series of casement windows. The overall feeling is of box-like horizontality. The exterior of the home was built of fire brick on the first floor with a sandstone foundation. Stucco with wood banding completes the second story. According to a daughter of Covey's, the wood banding was originally painted gold, the stucco a tan color, and the underside of the eaves orange. The cornice is bracketed and the eaves are wide and overhanging giving the house a feeling of horizontality. The hip roof is dominated by a decorative dormer. A deep porch extends the width of the front facade with a balustrade outlining the flat porch roof. A craftsman oak swing hangs on the east side of the porch. Brick pillars extend from the porch to the balustrade while decorative dentil-like brick forms a frieze between the brackets under the balustrade. A stone string coursing extends from the coping on the front porch and below the stucco on the second floor. The large windows on the remaining facade are double hung. The leaded windows on the front facade are large, with the motif repeated in the stained glass window on the second floor. A sleeping porch was added on the home during the 1920's and under the porch was a room in which the family enjoyed gathering. At this time other remodeling was done, moving a fireplace from the den area to the back porch.

A garage with three folding doors, and large enough to house two or three automobiles, was located to the rear of the property. It also contained a small bathroom. A gasoline pump was part of the equipment so that the Covey family could fill their cars whenever it was necessary. The backyard property between the two Covey homes was not fenced.

The entrance hall of the home is separated from the central hallway by a dark stained oak partition with a large mirror on one side of the entry. The archway and partition serve to set off the entry from the rest of the house. Dark, stained oak and mahogany banding, doors, beams, and accessories adorn the first floor. A stairway in the front hall includes an art nouveau stained glass window above the landing. A bench is built into the front of the stairway, facing the front entry. Originally, the seat was covered in leather, then later petit point. Beneath the seat is a storage area.

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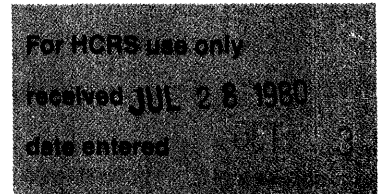
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The dining room is west of the front hall with a built-in oak buffet arranged on the north wall. Originally, the room had an area rug over the hardwood floors, but after the redecorating mentioned earlier, a blue chinese rug covered the floor. The walls in this room had a leather-like material in brown tones on the lower portion, while the upper portion of the walls were decorated with a pictorial landscape wallpaper. Brown velvet drapes framed the leaded glass dining room windows. A footbell was located under the Chippendale dining room table and chair so that Mrs. Covey could call the maid to the table when the family or guests were dining. A special table was built that could extend through the hallway so that many people could dine at the same time. Oak sliding doors separated the dining room from the front hall.

The parlor is east of the hallway. Originally, it was decorated with a green area rug and green moire taffeta. The room had red highlights which repeated all the colors in the stained glass window. The furniture was of traditional style. Later during the redecorating, an area rug of purple and rose was added and the room was redone in hues of blue and rose. The outstanding feature of the parlor is the fireplace. The bracketed mantle is mahogany with a set-in mirror. The tile work is in an abstract floral pattern in golds. The gas logs were original to the home.

Through a mahogany archway is a den, north of the parlor. In it is located another built-in bench and at one time another fireplace. During the remodeling in the twenties the fireplace and wall were taken out and moved to the outside north wall. Built-in shelves were arranged in the den to display various articles as well as books.

On the remainder of the first floor the architects originally located a pantry completely lined with shelves, and also a kitchen. A large icebox was built into the north wall to allow access from the outside of the home. The box was later wired so that it could be used as a refrigerator. The kitchen stove was massive and contained three ovens.

When the Covey home was enlarged during the 1920's, an extension of the den was placed to the north. It included a fireplace, similar to the parlor fireplace, but not as ornate in its tile work, nor as massive. A small bathroom completed the rooms on the first floor.

The A.A. Covey house is much less altered on the interior than the H.T. Covey house next door. In recent renovation work by the Swintons, the house has been returned to use as a single family residence. The interior detailing had been largely unaltered during the house's years as rental property, but substantial work was required to repair the exterior woodwork and interior mechanical systems. The wood and stucco of the second story exterior was pointed two shades of grey, colors not compatible with the natural colors usually associated with this style. New chandeliers and porch light fixtures not of the period have been added.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1909 **Builder/Architect** R.J. Winegar/Ware and Treganza

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Almon A. Covey house and the Hyrum T. Covey house at 1211 and 1229 East 100 South, built in 1909, are fine examples of Prairie School style in Utah. They incorporate design elements sensitive to this arts and crafts style, including wide, overhanging eaves, horizontality, and rectangular massing. They were designed by the architectural firm of Ware and Treganza and are thought to be among that firm's earliest Prairie School works. Ware and Treganza were one of the leading architectural firms in the state in the early twentieth century and responsible for training other outstanding architects. Both Covey brothers were involved with the Covey Investment Co., a leading business and real estate firm in Salt Lake City.

In 1910 Almon Andrew Covey, his wife Theodosia, and their three children moved into their new home at 1211 East First South. The property had been purchased from Hyrum Theron Covey, a brother who acquired his lot (1229 East First South) and his brother's lot in February of 1909 from John C. Shirk.

Almon A. Covey, who originally owned and built the home in 1909, was president of the Covey Investment Company. He was a director and officer in the company since its founding in 1906. He also owned and operated a ranch at Coalville, Utah along with other Wyoming ranches. Covey and his brothers also built several apartment houses in Salt Lake City. A.A. Covey was born on June 13, 1876 in Salt Lake City. He married Theodosia Noble Kent on January 22, 1903. They had three children. Theodosia was born February 14, 1880. As a young woman she was active in civic work and church duties. During her life, Mrs. Covey was a member of the Ladies Literary Club, Towne Club, University of Utah Mothers Club, and the Salt Lake Country Club. Their marriage ended in divorce, but Mrs. Covey continued to live in the home until she sold it to Mr. and Mr. James Richard Thomson in 1963. In 1979 it was bought by Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery Swinton who are restoring it as a single family home.

Almon A. Covey built the house at 1211 East First South at the same time his brother Hyrum Theron Covey was building the home at 1229 East First south. The architectural firm of Ware and Treganza designed both houses. The building permits were obtained the same day by the builder, R.J. Winegar. Although the homes were designed by the same firm and built by the same contractor, they are different in both exterior and interior qualities.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

UTM NOT VERIFIED

10. Geographical Data

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property less than 1

Quadrangle name Fort Douglas, UT

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	<u>12</u>	<u>427780</u>	<u>4513100</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C			
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D			
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E			
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F			
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G			
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H			
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Verbal boundary description and justification

Beg 7 rds E fr SW corner of lot, Blk 34, Plat 5, S.L.C. Survey E 5 rds, N 10 rds, W 5 rds, S 10 rds

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Karen Derrick

organization School of Architecture, University of Utah date

street & number telephone

city or town Salt Lake City state UT 84108

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Melvin T. Smith

title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer date 7/14/80

For HCERS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<u>Bruce M. Dwyer</u>	date <u>10/3/80</u>
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest: <u>Paula Jones Reed</u>	date <u>9/29/80</u>
Chief of Registration	

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Russel L. Tracy Company, "Abstract of Title," 1963.

Obituaries:

Almon Andrew Covey, Salt Lake Tribune, March 12, 1960.

Hyrum Theron Covey, Deseret News, August 23, 1966.

Theodosia Kent Covey, Salt Lake Tribune, May 18, 1963.

Alberto O. Treganza, Deseret Evening News, July 19, 1944.

Walter E. Ware, Salt Lake Tribune, April 22, 1951.

Oral Interviews:

Maybelle Covey Burton

Sarah Creer

Louise Covey Moyle

Heidi and Jeff Swinton

Building Permit Records, 1900-1910

Sanborn Maps